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leave their cities and are bound for points in the United States. He is then on watch for them. The number of guards employed by Dr. Hamilton seemed to be necessary. They appeared to be intelligent men, and well qualified for the duties they are intended to perform. The camp looked clean, the bedding neat. The camp was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. There were 3 persons detained in camp because they had no health certificates. I was at the camp when dinner was served. The food was well cooked and sufficient in quantity. The ration costs 30 cents per day. There are several places along the river, above and below Laredo, at which the river is fordable, and, if Monterey should become infected, these fords ought to be guarded.

The trains are boarded on the Mexican side of the river. By the time the train is across the river, the tickets and health certificates have been examined, and if a person is without a health certificate he is returned to the Mexican side, because they can go to a hotel, which is preferable to a camp.

The camp is conveniently located near the railroad at the Texas end of the bridge.

As smallpox is prevalent in the various cities of Mexico every winter, it seems to me that permanent barracks of wood would be preferable to tents.

Either the State of Texas or the United States ought to provide comfortable detention barracks. The State of Texas ought to do this. If the State should furnish them, then their inspectors would control the admission to them. The State inspectors only require eight days from last exposure in cases of yellow fever, and eighteen days in cases of smallpox.

The Service property under Dr. Hamilton's control seems to be well cared for. Some of the tents are old and torn. I informed Dr. Hamilton that it was imperative that the bureau should be informed at once of any change in the personnel of his guard.

Respectfully, yours,

C. T. PECKHAM,  
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox on the Mexico-Texas border.*

[Telegram.]

October 7.—*Spofford, Tex.*—One case smallpox in detention camp; 16 yellow fever and smallpox suspects. Must have more tents and bedding; also, 2 more guards. Smallpox in Mexico adjacent to Eagle Pass; at San Felipe, 100 cases; Suarez, on Sabinas River, 40 cases; Progreso, 30 cases; San Juan de Sabinas, 50 cases. Have isolated case in camp. Wire me Eagle Pass. Have ordered stringent quarantine there.—DRAKE, *Collector of Customs.*

October 9.—He is wired as follows:

Detention in camp of smallpox suspects not contemplated. Such people should be vaccinated and passed on or turned back into Mexico. When camp is relieved of these, if tents still needed, wire Bureau. Two additional employees authorized as requested. Nominate and put on duty if still needed.

WYMAN,  
Surgeon-General.

*Report of inspection of vessels at Memphis for the week ended September 30, 1899.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that but 1 boat has arrived at this port from New Orleans during the week ended September 30, 1899. This was the tugboat *H. M. Hoxie*, which passed here on the 24th

instant en route north. No inspection was made as she proceeded on her way in a short time, but due precaution was exercised to prevent communication with the shore without being inspected.

Respectfully, yours,  
JOHN McMULLEN,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Command.*

*Inspection of immigrants at Astoria, Oreg., during September, 1899.*

COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE STATION,  
*Astoria, Oreg., September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 18 alien immigrants, Japanese, were inspected and passed during the month of September at this station.

Respectfully, yours,  
HILL HASTINGS,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Inspection of immigrants at Baltimore during September, 1899.*

BALTIMORE, MD., *October 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the inspection of immigrants at this station, for the month of September, 1899, viz: September 5, steamship *Meier*, 632 passengers, no rejections. September 14, steamship *Roland*, 446 passengers, 1 rejected for senility. September 20, steamship *Willehad*, 604 passengers, no rejections. September 27, steamship *Dresden*, 507 passengers, no rejections. Total number of passengers, 2,189.

Respectfully, yours,  
GEO. PURVIANCE,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Inspection of immigrants at Boston during September, 1899.*

BOSTON, MASS., *October 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the month of September, 1899, for inspection of immigrants at this port, viz: Total inspected, 2,367. Total rejected, 5, as follows: Steamship *Canada*, September 1, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma; steamship *Pavonia*, September 9, 1 insanity; steamship *Cephalonia*, September 24, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma; steamship *Canada*, September 1, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma; steamship *Pavonia*, September 9, 1 insane; steamship *Cephalonia*, September 24, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma.

Respectfully, yours,  
JOSEPH B. GREENE,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.*

*Inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia during September, 1899.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *October 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 945 alien immigrants arrived at this port during the month of September, 1899. There was 1 rejection on account of favus. Ten patients of the immigration department were examined during the same time.

Respectfully, yours,  
M. J. WHITE,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Command.*